

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC FRANCHISE TAX NOT DUE TILL NEW YEAR

Attorney-General Tells Utilities Commission City Cannot Benefit Until 1917

FIRST PAYMENT MUST BE MADE IN JANUARY

Legislature Transferred Revenues But Did Not Make Law As Broad As Anticipated

The Hawaiian Electric Company's franchise tax, which amounts to approximately \$10,000 a year, will not go to the city this year but will go to it next year and the first payment will be due February 1, next. Such is the ruling of I. M. Stainback, attorney general, whose opinion has been submitted to the territorial treasurer and the public utilities commission.

There has been some question whether the county would get half the present year's fees from the corporation and the company informed the utilities commission recently that it was holding the "six months" for, awaiting the definite legal instruction from the authorities as to whether municipal or territorial officers should receive it.

When first payment is due. The attorney-general says that the act of congress providing for the payment of public utilities fees to the counties instead of to the Territory went into effect June 16, 1916, and that it is not retrospective. Quoting a number of authorities on the legal aspect of the subject, he says in conclusion:

"My opinion is that the first payment will be due the counties under this act, February 1, 1917, and it will be a percentage of the gross receipts for the calendar year ending December 31, 1916."

In the body of his opinion Stainback says: "Franchise Tax Involved. It may be urged with force that upon February 1, 1917, the counties will be entitled only to a percentage of the receipts of the various companies after June 16, 1916, and not for the whole year of 1916, and that to go beyond this date would make the act retrospective."

"However, I am of the opinion that the tax due February 1, 1917, is a franchise tax due for the year 1917, to be measured by the amount of business done during 1916 and therefore there should be nothing retroactive in construing the statute so as to permit the counties to receive the percentage of the total gross receipts for the calendar year ending December 31, 1916."

Fault Lies With Legislature. "I may say that an additional reason for this liberal construction is that the 1915 territorial legislature passed certain acts showing that the legislature desired that the city of Honolulu should receive as soon as possible the revenues from the public utilities operating within the city. Why the legislature did not pass an act appropriating to the use of the counties the various amounts collected by the Territory from public utilities, instead of amending the charter of each utility and thus requiring congressional approval, I am unable to say. Such an act could have been preferable from every standpoint. It could have been made effective immediately and could have been repealed whenever deemed desirable. However, the question that now concerns us is what the legislature now congress did do and not what might have been done."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF MAUI ADDS PROTEST

Adds Its Influence Against New Inter-Island Rates

The Maui Chamber of Commerce has come forward in opposition to the increased passenger and freight tariffs of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company.

At a meeting in Wailuku, the Maui chamber adopted a motion protesting against the increase and the president was authorized to appoint a committee of five, to investigate the transportation company's new tariff scale and to confer with the public utilities commission.

The members of the committee are Harold Rice, J. J. Walsh, H. B. Powell, J. J. Galloway, and Hugh Hallowell. Notification of this action was received yesterday by the utilities commission. It will be taken up at the board's special session Friday, when hearing is to be held on the Inter-Island's new rate schedule.

SUGAR ON HAWAII

The following sugar, by bags and plantations, is reported by the Maui Koa as awaiting shipment on Hawaii Monday:

Oahu	30,000
Maui	9,000
Hilo Sugar Co.	8,000
Onomae	8,711
Kaiboku	1,100
Kaiboku	3,100
Hanalei	15,181
Panama	9,720
Honolulu	3,911

Sugar and Plantation News

BEEES REGENERATE WESTERN FARMING

The Cultivation of This Crop Is Building Over the System of Agriculture

Wyoming has acquired two sugar factories from Colorado. One was moved from Holly to Sheridan, and another from Monte Vista in the San Luis Valley to Lovell in the Big Horn Basin. Nebraska has a new factory. Great Falls and Missoula will blow in next year. Beet growing works a great change in any district.

Continuing on beet farming in general, L. O. Goble says, in the Breeder's Gazette, that "sometimes there is an overabundance from the extensive to the intensive, especially where factories are close together or where a single line of rail causes too many beets to be grown within hauling distance of the only means of transportation. California beet growers are in a bad way on account of nematodes, chiefly from a lack of rotation, which has also given the off-nose disease a strange hold on potatoes. It is the old story of a one-crop system or at any rate too much of one kind of crop fostering plant enemies and inimical conditions."

"Beets are a good thing where land needs turning and freeing from weeds, or sometimes the American factory is so large as to call for beets too often in the rotation, while the smaller factories of Europe, which do not entail such heavy overhead salary charges, are more adapted to the best agriculture. Beet sugar men are not blind to these things, and in the older districts they have built railroads to scatter the crop over a larger acreage."

Rotation Needed. "At first where land has been long in other crops any amount of ground can be put into beets, but later on it needs alfalfa and other crops substituted, especially as it is difficult to redistribute the pulp to be fed on the farms and refertilize them. We are a strenuous people, inclined to go after the dollar pretty hard. Already the beet crop is grown where a lot of Nebraska corn is fed in winter to sheep to replace some of the fertility taken out by the beets—fertility at first released by cultivation, so that its loss passes unnoticed."

"Social changes also come about where there is an entire devotion to beets. The Americans move and the foreign born take their place. Scarcely has the Indian been practically eliminated before his conqueror is being driven to the outskirts of the cultivated area where with new animal systems or by farming he can rest a while in the constructive work that suits him better than child conditions."

"We are too new to love things accomplished, even if it is only reconstruction, so it is new. The Western man will go back East to clean, depleted lands and endeavor to reclaim them and leave the yet fatter acres on which he has been born to his conqueror. It is a moderate success. It is the Jacob, rather than the Esau who seems to be 'sold out' in the end."

JAMPSIE PROMOTED MANAGER OF PAHALA PLANTATION

James Jumpsie, manager of Pahala Plantation Company, has been promoted by the directors of Hawaiian Agricultural Company, manager in chief of W. G. Ogg whose death was recently announced.

Mr. Jumpsie has had long experience in Hawaii having been manager of Hawaiian Company, head land at Pahala and for the last two years manager of Kahala. His thorough knowledge of the sugar business, and his appointment on especially favorable terms from the standpoint of the shareholders in this great plantation.

N. Y. Market Last Week

As reported by the New York correspondence of one of the sugar houses, sales of raw sugar at New York during the week ended September 9 were 10,000 bags Cuban, in port or at nearby positions, and 11,000 bags full duty. The refiners all stated that their trade in granulated has much improved. The raw market closed stronger, with tendencies towards an advance. There were light offerings of Cubas for which asked 5.27 while buyers were offering 5.14.

Shipments Mounting Up

The Sugar Factors' Company shipped 125,000 tons of 1916 crop sugar to August 31 last, making a total of 557,875 tons sent forward during August. There is still some 70,000 tons of 1916 crop to be shipped out of the estimated total of 588,000 tons, but not all of this will be handled by the Sugar Factors. Total shipments to the first of September, all shippers, were 514,970 tons.

Honolulu's Great Crop

Honolulu Plantation Company has "crushed" 29,287 tons of refined sugar this year or 1584 tons more than the year's June 1 estimate. Furthermore it has shipped and sold 16,513 tons in Pacific Coast markets. The balance, 12,774 tons, has practically all been sold in this market, to the chambers and the various trade. The crop last year was 15,234 tons.

Hilo Some Short

Hilo Sugar Company has about finished grinding but has not dried off a crop. The company states that the crop is approximately 16,500 tons. The June estimate was 17,395 tons while last year's crop was 17,904 tons.

Record and Forecast of Hawaiian Sugar Crops as of Uneven Dates to Aug. 31, 1916

The Hawaiian sugar plantation fiscal year is from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. There are forty-five sugar mills in Hawaii. In addition thereto, there are seven independent cane planters, whose cane is ground on shares, who do business on such a large scale that their share of sugar is listed separately. Plantations without mills are indicated hereunder by a *. Statistics are of tons of 2000 lbs. each.

NAME OF PLANTATION.	Crop of 1915—Tons of Sugar, Oct. 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1915.	Crop of 1916, August 1 to Sept. 30, 1916.	Crop of 1916—Tons of Sugar, Aug. 31, 1916.
HAWAII.			
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	27,406	26,000	17,886
Waialeale Mill Co.	16,141	16,000	10,613
Hilo Sugar Co.	17,905	17,395	15,012
Hawaii Mill Co., Ltd.	3,793	1,700	1,512
Onomae Sugar Co.	21,320	17,500	17,850
Pepee Sugar Co.	11,948	9,000	9,327
Honolulu Sugar Co.	9,852	7,300	6,531
Kaunaloa Plantation Co.	19,327	17,000	15,428
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	11,730	11,000	9,821
Kaunaloa Sugar Co., Ltd.	6,849	6,000	4,509
Kaunaloa Plantation Co.	4,672	4,000	3,136
Hanalei Mill Co.	9,201	8,500	6,559
Panama Sugar Plantation Co.	10,073	8,000	7,789
Honolulu Sugar Co.	8,613	6,800	12,751
Pacific Sugar Mill.	7,253	5,700	
Niuli Mill and Plantation.	3,098	2,500	1,302
Holowai Plantation.	2,840	1,400	1,282
Kohala Sugar Co.	7,780	5,000	3,370
Union Mill Co.	3,437	3,000	1,519
Hawai Mill and Plantation.	9,428	5,000	4,888
*Pauna Plantation.	1,429	1,000	400
Kona Development Co., Ltd.	3,444	1,400	1,140
Hutani Sugar Plantation Co.	6,781	8,500	5,740
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	16,407	13,500	8,423
TOTALS	210,785	203,135	166,078
MAUI.			
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	33,229	30,000	28,705
Olowalu Co.	2,173	1,850	1,842
Waialeale Sugar Co.	19,177	17,000	14,627
Hawaiian Com. and Sugar Co.	56,780	58,000	56,888
Maui Agricultural Co.	39,620	37,000	33,362
Kaunaloa Plantation Co., Ltd.	6,605	6,500	5,203
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	2,699	1,000	840
TOTALS	160,283	151,350	141,067
OAHU.			
Honolulu Plantation Co.	18,233	19,000	16,513
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	29,609	31,000	26,448
Kona Plantation Co.	29,502	29,600	24,382
Kapokua Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,556	3,500	2,700
Waianae Co.	4,006	4,000	3,300
Waianae Agricultural Co., Ltd.	11,166	30,000	25,900
Kaunaloa Plantation Co.	7,823	7,000	4,295
Kaunaloa Plantation Co., Ltd.	1,171	1,200	1,519
*Kilauea Agricultural Co., Ltd.	487	1,000	877
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	5,260	4,500	3,438
TOTALS	129,997	125,150	107,465
KAUAI.			
Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd.	21,494	18,500	17,813
*Grove Farm Plantation.	4,007	4,347	4,758
Kolon Sugar Co., The.	9,502	8,000	7,930
McKee Sugar Co., Ltd.	15,078	16,000	14,977
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	24,706	25,000	21,623
Waiola Sugar Mill Co., The.	5,239	5,000	4,198
Kaunaloa Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,404	1,300	1,480
*Kilauea Sugar Co., Ltd.	7,395	15,000	16,087
*Kilauea Sugar Co., Ltd.	15,438	15,000	14,900
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	6,733	5,200	4,501
Maui Sugar Co.	10,944	9,500	5,791
TOTALS	115,380	108,674	100,360
Hawaii	210,785	203,135	166,078
Maui	160,283	151,350	141,067
Oahu	129,997	125,150	107,465
Kauai	115,380	108,674	100,360
TOTALS	616,445	588,282	514,970

Weather Is Fine

According to reports received by the Hawaiian Sugar Company, the weather in the Hilo and Hanalei districts is extremely favorable for the growing cane. There are night rains and hot sunny days which make conditions about ideal.

Rains are reported everywhere except on Kauai where the weather has been rather dry this summer.

Sugar 5.33

A New York cablegram received yesterday reported two sales affecting the Hawaiian basis, at 5.27 and 5.39, both Cubas in port for prompt delivery. The last sale was at 5.39, so that the latest quotation stands at an average of 5.33.

Hakalau Below Estimate

Hakalau has finished grinding a total 1916 crop of 15,885 tons. The agent's estimate of June 1 was 17,000 tons and the crop last year was 19,327 tons. This year's shortage was due to adverse weather conditions in 1914.

Waialeale Slowing Down

Waialeale is coming to the end of its crop and will finish grinding about the middle of next week. Castle & Cooke report the total yield as around 31,500 tons.

Hutchinson Grinds On

Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company will grind right through to the end of December. The manager's latest estimate of September 1 is 8,500 tons for this crop, the same as his June estimate.

Pauhaun Finals

The total 1916 crop of Pauhaun Sugar Plantation Company is 7,837 tons, and all of it has been shipped. The agent's estimate of June 1 was 8,000 tons.

WILL PLANT BEES IN MANCHURIA

Japanese Sugar Men From Formosa Have Plans For Great Sugar Industry

According to the Japan Advertiser of August 25, "Tatsu Maki, managing director of the Kanto Sugar Mill Company, has just returned from a tour of Manchuria, where he inspected the condition of the beet sugar industry. His impression is that the entire region of Manchuria seems to be fit for growing beets, but he entertains greater hope in the region north of Mukden."

Beet growing in Manchuria, according to Mr. Maki, has several advantages over the sugar cane growing in Formosa. First, there is greater area of land easily procurable; second, the labor is abundant and cheaper; and third, the great market for sugar is nearer than in the case of Formosa. Of these, the first advantage is of an untimely value because the sugar-milling industry is quasi-agriculture. Especially, it is to be noted with interest that sugar mill men can easily acquire the use of the ownership of any large tract of land in Manchuria.

To Sink Artesian Wells. "But there is one disadvantage—the lack of irrigation. It is therefore necessary that artesian wells be dug on a large scale in order to undertake beet growing. At present the wells in Manchuria are only thirty feet deep, and the temperature of the water is so low that it does not do for irrigation purposes."

No investigation has yet been made as to what depth water of a moderate temperature could be obtained. As to the question of what effect the beet sugar industry in Manchuria has upon the sugar industry here, Mr. Maki believes that it cannot fail to be a strong competitor, but thinks it will not have a bad effect on Formosa. On the contrary, it will give an opportunity to the Formosa mill men to effect various improvements in their working, which would otherwise be left undone."

Waimanalo Raises Estimate

Waimanalo Sugar Company will finish grinding about the middle of October as there is still over 1500 tons to be harvested. The manager's June estimate of 4500 tons has been revised and it is now believed the crop will be 5000 tons.

Oahu's Yield Still Grows

Monday night Oahu Sugar Company had finished 33,525 tons of 1916 sugars and the low grades are not all dried off. H. Hackfeld & Company stated yesterday. The first preliminary estimate for 1917 is "35,000 tons or more."

Laie Sugar All Shipped

The total 1916 crop of Laie Plantation is 1519 tons and it has all been shipped, the last batch going out yesterday. The crop was 1519 tons more than the June 1 estimate. The 1915 crop was 1171 tons.

KNEE TO ANKLE A MASS OF HUMOR

Suffering Simply Indescribable—Had to Scratch Till Blood Ran—Health Undermined from Lack of Sleep—Cave Up Hope but

CUTICURA FREED HIM FROM SKIN-TORMENT

"At seven years ago a small abrasion appeared on my right leg just above my ankle. It irritated me so that I began to scratch it and it began to spread until I began to feel it from my knee to my ankle to my foot. The irritation was always worse at night and would not allow me to sleep, or my wife either and it was completely undermining my health. I tried all kinds of doctors and remedies but I might as well have thrown my money down a sewer. They would dry it up for a little while and fill me with hope only to break out again just as bad if not worse. I had given up hope of ever being cured when I was cured by my wife to give me the Cuticura Remedies. After taking the Cuticura Remedies for a little while I began to see a change and after taking a dozen bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, in conjunction with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the trouble had entirely disappeared and my leg was as fine as the day I was born. Now after a lapse of six months with no signs of a recurrence I feel perfectly safe in extending to you my heartfelt thanks for the good Cuticura Remedies have done for me. I shall always recommend them to my friends. W. H. White, 312 E. Cabot St., Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4 and Apr. 13, 1907."

Leaves of Grass

Manager James Gibb of Honolulu plantation reports the "cane growing like grass, and the grass not growing at all because the cane has shaded it out."

Waikanae Mill Company Will Finish Grinding About the End of This Month

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INSIDE ADVICES CONCERNING PRICES

Market Conditions Are Very Unusual and Suggest Speculative Influences

The New York correspondent of a local sugar house writing under date of September 1, says: "There has been plenty of action in the option market for some time past and there are now hopes in the minds of those engaged in the actual buying and selling of raw sugars that the speculative element has been satisfied and that more orderly, if less exciting, conditions will prevail for the rest of this year."

"There appears to be no doubt that the sugar market has been engaged in by certain parties to their very substantial profit, and that the depression due to this cause may continue for some time. Meetings have been reduced to a minimum. For all they are doing at least three refineries might as well be closed down, and the country seems to be determined to stick to a hard 1-month business. Much of the poor demand for refined sugar is due to the vigorous curtailment of a great consumption in Great Britain, which enables the British Purchasing Commission to practically cease buying our granulated sugar."

Prices Normally Low

"The threatened railroad strike, which may or may not be a thing of the past, has always been a factor, while experience of the last two years has taught the jobbers and penultimate consumers that September and October are now likely to be months of plenty and low prices rather than otherwise. Consequently the belief is that during some disturbing and unforeseen circumstances there will be enough sugar to go around till new crop Cubas come into sight."

"Today an operator has bought Cubas in store at 4.50 & 4.60, and other operators are in the market at the same figure, which, however, does not mean any more than an arbitrage transaction on the option market in which a sale per contra has been made, probably December at 4.15 to 4.20. These sugars will have to be sold again some time and may cause another break in the spot market. The absorption of a surplus of 25,000 tons Java, just reported, depends perhaps the stability of this market."

Mystery Here

"Figures for Cuba for week ending August 16 are:

	Himely, Tons.	Guma, Tons.
Receipts	9,500	9,828
Exports	17,500	33,023
Stock	30,500	395,730
Centrals	3	3

"Refined Quotations remain the same as at last report. Meltings last week were only 33,000 tons against 35,000 tons the week before, 57,000 tons in the same week of 1915, and 71,000 tons same week 1914. Why, what used to be the two heaviest consuming months of the year have become the lightest is one of the mysteries of these unusual times. Suffice it to say that the contrast between prices of raw sugar and the refined product is excessive and a rapprochement is inevitable, but which will make the first step to be the one in the lap of the gods."

"The opinion of good judges is that some day next week refiners will cut the price to 6.50 basis, at which figure it is thought a having movement of some proportions will be induced, as it is generally understood that the country is absolutely bare of supplies and cannot hold off much longer."

Lihue Ends Tomorrow

Lihue Plantation Company will shut down its mill tomorrow night but the agents have not yet learned what the crop totals are to be.

Niuli Ends Early

Niuli will finish grinding its 1916 crop next Saturday but the agents have not yet been informed what the crop total will be.

Hanalei's Crop Short

Hanalei Mill Company ground 2600 tons of sugar this year, compared with 2600 tons in 1915. The June estimate was 3000 tons.

Kilauea's Crop

Kilauea Sugar Plantation Company's 1916 crop is 5217 tons, or sixteen tons less than the manager's estimate. The 1915 crop was 6733 tons.

Pioneer Overruns

Pioneer Mill Company's 1916 crop was 42,742 tons, or 2732 tons over the June estimate. Last year the crop was 42,230 tons.

At Pahala

Hawaiian Agricultural will finish grinding its 1916 crop by the end of November. The mill is being speeded up and is now working fourteen hours a day. According to present plans a double shift is to be put in the mill and the work will be speeded up all the more so all the fields. The estimate of 42,500 tons still stands.

A waterpump is constantly spraying the ground it causes it to subside. At the present time it is about 100 feet below the ground level. The water pump has been estimated at 1000 tons a month.

UNCLE SAM WILL SELL MAHUKA LOT

Upset Price of Site Set At \$165,000 By Treasury Department

One hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars was set as the upset price of the Mahuka lot, owned by the government, which Collector of Customs Malcolm A. Franklin was instructed by cable yesterday morning to advertise for sale. The message came from Byron R. Newton, assistant secretary of the treasury. It is probable that the lot will bring much in excess of the upset price. About \$5000 of the purchase price will go to reimburse those who contributed for the extension of Bishop street.

A decree of the federal court, April 10, 1913, awarded these sums: Austin Estate, \$15,505.01; Office Supply Company, \$55,125.00; L. O. Hall & Son, \$70,